REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE STATE SENATE IN RELATION TO MEMBERS RECEIVING MONEY FROM RAILWAY COMPA-

The following is an abstract of the report of the Select Committee of the Senate appointed to investigate the charges of legislative corruption in relation to

the railroads of this State:
The Committee first called before them and examined some of those who had been, by rumor, most widely designated as lobbyists, or persons in attendance on the Legislature, engaged on either side of this controversy. Messrs. John B. Butcher and Abraham Van Vechten, who were known as opponents of the bill, and Messrs. Hugh J. Hastings, Jay Gould, Julian Williams, and Dyer D. S. Brown, who were among the advocates of the measure; also the treasurers of the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads, corporations supposed to be treasured in approach to be who were known as opponents of the bill, and Messre, Hugh J. Hastings, Jay Gould, Julian Williams, and Dyer D. 8. Brown, who were among the advocates of the measure; also the treasurers of the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads, corporations supposed to be interested in opposing the bill. These persons all denied any knowledge or information other than that derived from common rumor, of the use or offer of moneys for the purpose indicated in the resolution. The attention of your Committee was next called to an article in This New-York Tribune, charging that one Senator had taken money on both sides, and that over shoo,000 had taken money on both sides, and that over shoo,000 had taken money on both sides, and that over shoo,000 had taken money on both sides, and that over shoo,000 had taken money on both sides, and that over shoo,000 had taken money on both sides, and that over shoo,000 had taken money on both sides, and that over shoo,000 had taken money on both sides, and that over shoo,000 had taken money on both sides, and that over shoo,000 had taken money on both sides, and that over shoo,000 had taken money on both sides, and that over shoo,000 had taken money on both sides, and that over shoo,000 had taken money on both sides, and that over shoo,000 had taken money on both sides, and that over shoo,000 had taken money on both sides, and that over shoo had taken money on the shoo had the substantial to the same of the Hon. Thomas C. Fields was given by Mr. Greeley as that of his informant. Your Committee to shoo his information that led him to believe that a loobyist had attempted to get money from the friends of the "Erie bli," on the pretense that he could thereby secure his voic, called the attention of your Committee to such information, in consequence of which subpenas were issued, and, after some difficultry, the attendance of Messra, John Van Valkenburgh and Lewis F. Payne was procured. The face, as atestified to by them, are stated in the subsequent part of this report. The Treasurers of the Brie

have come from, whether the creation of so might fund as that intrusted to Mr. Eldrige in this instance, the expenditure of which is left entirely to the discretion of a single individual, and for which no vouchers or accounts are required, is usual with railroad companies, your Committee are not informed. It is a question of more immediate interest to stockholders of these companies. Mr. Eldridge being a citizen of, and in another state, his attendance belore your Committee could not be compelled. He was invited by letter to appear and testify, but the invitation was not responded to. The testimony leaves no doubt in the minds of your Committee that large sums of money were, in fact, furnished with the indeat that they should be used for the purposes of influencing legislation unlawfully. In the only cases in which your Committee have been able to obtain any direct evidence, the moneys so furnished were not, in fact, used for the purpose intended, but went to enrich members of the lobby. The case of credulity on the part of the parties expending money, and of imputence and duplicity on the part of the person receiving it. have any actual knowledge on the subject, gave information which led your Committee to call Senator Hicks as a witness. He testified that, in a conversation with Caldwell, in explanation of the fact that he had suddenly left Albany pending the "Erie" contest, Mr. C. had told him (Senator Hicks) that "the party known as the Vanderbilt party, or the opposition to the bill, had made a proposition to him to have him leave Albany, and that he had informed Mr. Gould of the proposition they had made him, and that he told Mr. Gould he was going away; that they (the Vanderbilt party) proposed to give him \$\pi\_0\infty\text{op} of the opposition they had made him, and that he told Mr. Gould he was going away; that they (the Vanderbilt party) proposed to give him \$\pi\_0\infty\text{op}\text{op} if he would leave Albany; that they did so, and he went away; that he had before received from the 'Erie side' a very liberal compensation for his services; that they wanted him to take his pay in Central Raifroad stock, but that he refused this and demanded the money, which was paid to him in all kinds of bills." That he did not say by whom this money was paid, but referred to the "Vanderbilt party," as "they"—and that somewhile the source of the was paid to the "Vanderbilt party," as "they"—and that source of the source of the work of the work of the was paid, but referred to the "Vanderbilt party," as "they"—and that source of the source of the work of the work of the work of the was paid, but referred to the "Vanderbilt party," as "they"—and that source of the work of the work of the work of the work of the way and that source of the work of the way the work of the not say by whom this money was paid, but referred to the "Vanderbilt party," as "they"—and that somewhere in that connection the name of John B. Dutcher was men-

On Gen. Diven's examination, he was asked if he had

on Gen. Diven's examination, he was asked if he had any knowledge of money being placed in the hands of Luther Caldwell by the Eric Rallway Company. His answer was "no." He was then asked if he had any information on that subject derived from any officer or agent of the Company. He replied, that he had been told by Honry Thompson, a Director of the Company, that Caldwell had received a large sum of money, something like \$100,000, just before—a day or so before—the vote was taken, and that he had kept it and left the city. Mr. Caldwell, himself, after several unsuccessful efforts to procure his attendance, appeared before your Committee on the day preceding the commancement of the present session of the Senate. In reply te a question whether he received any money from any officer of the Eric Railway Company to be used in securing the passage of the bill, he answered in the nexative. A question whother he received money from such source for any purpose, he declined to answer till he could "turnit over in his mind." He also declined to answer "till he had time for reflection." The question whether he knew of moneys being paid by any personniterested for or against the bill to any one for the purpose of securing the vote of any Senator, and whether he received money from any party interested in opposing the bill—he said he could decide whether he would answer these questions by the next morning to give him the desired opportunity for "reflection." Your Committee were in attendance the next day at the appointed hour and place, but Mr. Caldwell did not appear, nor has he since before them, and on inquiry your Committee have been informed that he is spending the season in some of the tendance the next day at the appointed hour and place, but Mr. Caldwell did not appear, nor has he since been before them, and on inquiry your Committee have been informed that he is spending the season in some of the Southern States. Mr. Russell F. Hicks, whose name appears in the testimoity in connection with Mr. Caldwell's, was subpensed but did not attend, alleging ill health as an excuse. Mr. Henry Thompson has since testified, that he paid Caldwell, at one time, \$10,000, and afterward upward of \$50,500, which was refunded to him by the Eric Railway Company, and which was for no specific purpose, unless to infinence public opinion through the press. Mr. E. M. Madden swears, that he was told by Mr. Gould that Caldwell had, been to blue to get money, as pretended, for a Senator and Member of Assembly, which he, Gould, had percentorily refused. Mr. Madden also testifies, that Caldwell told him just before he left Albany that he had seen ox Sonator Dutcher on the Harlem Railroad the day pefore.

The first editor called was Mr. Greeley. He had in an

The first editor called was Mr. Greeley. He had in an The first editor called was Mr. Greeley. He had in an article in The New York Transing used this language: "Can Senator Folger really mean to scout investigation as needless! Does he not know that quite a number of his fellow Senators have sold their votes in the Drew-Vanderbilt quarrel, some of them more that, once! Can be not lay his hand at once on the Senator who is currently reported to have sold his vote and influence first to one side for fitsoo, then to the other cently reported to have sold his vote and influence first to one side for \$15,000, then to this other for \$20,000, insisting that he must have \$1,000 extra for his sun! I she not morally certain that more than \$100,000 have been paid to influence corruptly the action of Scuators in the premises "Mr. Greeley was asked to what Scuators he alluded as having sold his vote and influence first for \$15,000 and then for \$20,000, and replied, "Senator Mattoon," and gave Hon Thomas C. Fields as his authority for the charge against him. He could state no fact in reference to any other Senator. After detailing his conversation with Mr. Fields, Mr. Greeley was asked if he had any other information in regard to Mr. Mattoon, to which he replied; "I do not know that I have especially, I have the information which you have here, that he spreed with the report on one side and then voted on the other side." Mr. Fields was then called. He gave his vermon of this conversation with Mr. Greeley, and said that he knew no facts relating to the subject of inquiry; that he told Mr. Greeley that what he stated was more rumor, and that he did not mention Mr. Mattoon's name, or speak of any fact as within his own knowledge.

Mr. Mattoon himself was sworn and examined at laugth, and testified that he had never, directly er indirectly, received, or been offered or promised, any money or other valuable thing to affect his vote or action in the premises.

Premises.

It appears, however, that Senater Mattoon made several visits to different directors of the Eric Railway Company after his appointment upon the Investigating Committee, of which Senator Pierce was chairman. Mr. Drew testifies, that in an interview with him, before the report of Senator Pierce's committee was made. Mr. Mattoon "intimated as if he would take money if it was offered to him." When asked to give the language of offered to him." When asked to give the language of Bonator Mattoon, upon which he based this inference, he stated that "Mr. Mattoon said we cannot go there and live upon what we get, and all that kind of talk; the interested that I drew was, that he would take money if it was offered to him;" Mr. Drew also said that he had no

ground for supposing that Mr. Mattoon wanted money, other than from the conversation that he had testified to.

The testimony of Mr. Drew was read by the stenographer to Mr. Mattoon, who gave his version of his congrapher with Drew, and denied most positively that he had in any way, intimated that he would receive anything for himself or any other person for his action in the premises.

remises.

The Committee now makes a brief statement, in a bronological order, of Mr. Mattoon's connection with the investigation.

The result of the labors of the Committee may be sum-

The result of the labors of the Committee may be summarily stated, thus:

1. Large sums of money were expended for corrupt purposes by parties interested in legislation concerning railways during the session of 1868.

2. Lobyists were thus enriched, and in some cases received money on the false pretense that the votes of Senators were to be thereby influenced.

3. There is no proof of actual bribery of any Senator.

4. The newspaper charges made in the instances that were brought to the notice of your Committee, were founded on rumor alone, and have been in no case sustained by the evidence of the writers or other proof.

The Committee deem it their duty, however, to express the opinion, that, under the law as it now exists, it is almost impossible to prove the crime of bribery, where it has been committed. Both the parties to the transaction (who alone can ordinarily have knowledge of the commission of the crime) are now liable to the same punishment. True, the testimony given by one on the trial of another cannot be used against the person testifying. But the witness well knows that such testimony necessarily gives the clue to evidence by which he himself can be convicted and punished. The result is either a refusal to testify, or remarkable forgetfulness, or something worse.

The Committee, therefore, recommend a change in the

fusal to testify, or remarkable forgetfulness, or something worse.

The Committee, therefore, recommend a change in the law, by which the giver of a bribe, which is accepted, shall be exempt from prosecution. They recommend this, not from any disposition to palliate the guilt of the party giving bribes, but because public policy requires that the means of obtaining proof should be facilitated—and this can be done only by exempting one of the guilty parties. The guilt of the party who by accepting a bribe, betrays a public trust and violates his official oath, is (if there can be degrees in guilt of this kind) greater than that of him who gives it. At all events your Committee submits that the Legislature owes it to its own reputation and dignity, to adopt such measures as are best adapted to remove every obstacle that now exists to a full and thorough investigation as to the conduct of any of its members.

## POLAR EXPLORATION.

MEETING OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY-AD-DRESS BY DR. HAYES-PROPOSED EXPEDI-

The regular monthly meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society was held at their rooms in Cooper Institute last evening, the Hon, C. P. Daly in the chair, and was largely attended. The minutes of the last two meetings having been read and approved, Mr. Remsen, on behalf of the Council, read the proved, Mr. Remsen, on behalf of the Council, read the report, recommending a large number of gentlemen for election as resident and corresponding members. The Librarian read his report, showing that 494 donations had been made to the library since the last report. From the report of the Trensurer, a balance of \$833 79 was exhibited. The President then read a letter from a distinguished missionary, the Rey. Albert Bushnell of Gaboon, Western Equatorial Africa, who is a corresponding member, and whose letter contained interesting information upon the progress of collecting the various languages of Africa. The Secretary stated that George Blant, esq., had recently presented the Society with a Japanese compass brought to this country by the late Commodore Perry.

the north of Melvilla Island, and would then have had a southerly current to the Atlantic Ocean. In other words, whether the expeditions attempting the "North-west passage" have not gone up stream against a hyperberean current, frigid is its temperature, and filled with opposing ics, while if they had tried the north-east passage they would have gone down stream, and carried with them the genial warmth of waters directly from the tropics, and perhaps an open pathway far into the Arctic Sea, if not to the very Pole itself. Capt. Bent thought that it did not seem unreasonable to behave that portions of the Gulf Stream and Kuro-Siwo, which penetrate the Arctic Ocean, carry with them warmth enough not only cerebility on the part of the parties expending money, and of impudence and duplicity on the part of the person receiving, as he testifies, some \$250 per month. He had never been in the employ of a railroad company—had never been in the employ of a railroad company—had never been in the employ of a railroad company—had never been in the employ of a railroad company—had never been in the employ of a railroad company—had never been in the employ of a railroad company—had never been in the employ of a railroad company—had never been in the employ of a railroad company—had never been in the employ of a railroad company—had never been in the employ of a railroad company—had never been in the employ of a railroad company—had never been in the employ of a railroad company—had never been in the employ of a railroad company—had never been in the employ of a railroad company—had never been in the employ of a railroad company—had never been in the employ of the company—had not have been the following the cridical new to the protocompany—had never been in the employ of the part had not take much stock "in him, as he says not having heard of Thompson's payment." It will not be credited that these amounts were paid him simply following the cridical new received the credition of the protocompany—had not been a sum to company—had not been a sum to be company—had not been a sum to must the surface temperature be wholly relied upon, for Capt. Redgers mentioned to him (Capt. Bent) the remark-able fact that north-east of Behring's Strait he found the water lying in layers of different temperatures. First a cool, then a warm, and beneath that a cold stratum of

ooi, then a warm, and beneath that a constant of water.

Dr. John Parker delivered the second lecture on "Polar Magnetism—its astronomical origin, its period of revolution, and the synudical period of the earth identical," which was listened to with great attention.

Dr. Hayes, responding to an invitation of the President, called attention to his own proposed scheme of "Polar Navigation," which, in the opinion of all, seemed very feasible. A vote of thanks to the speakers, and a resolution passed to have their remarks published, terminated the proceedings.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. ....Dr. Garrigus of East Saginaw, Mich., has ed Salt Inspector.

...Col. Jones, a member of the New-Jersey Legislature, was seized with paralysis yesterday, at

...The steam saw-mill of J. Osborn & Son, at Durand Station, was destroyed by fire yesterday

... The lumber store-house connected with Waldron's Last Factory in South Danbury, was destroyed by fire yesterday merning. ...A man named Thomas Butler was fatally stabled in the abdomen by Thomas Dorr, in an affray at Oxford, Mass., on Wednesday.

.... The trial of Harry Jennings and Charles Steadman, in Boston, for robbing the safe of George Gooding of \$13,000, resulted, yesterday, in a verdict of

....The steamer Montana sailed from San Francisco for Panama yesterday, with \$682,000 in frea-ure, of which \$231,000 are for New-York, \$402,000 for En-gland, and \$43,000 for France.

in the assassination of President Lincoln, who was lately relieved from the Dry Tortugas, arrived in Baltimore

yesterday.

A party of Irish rowdies on Wednesday night assaulted John O. Parker, manager of the freight depot at Manchester, N. H. Mr. Parker was knocked senseless, and received inturies of a serious character. .... The house of Christopher Griggs, at Hamfilton, Ontario Co., N. Y., was entered by burglars yester-day morning. One of the burglars fired at Mr. Griggs while in bed, missing him, but dangerously wounding his wife, and then made their escape.

Boston on a charge of embarities cently arrested in Roston on a charge of embezzling tunds from the Freed in the Bureau in Louisiana, was resterday discharge from custody, the Government failing within a reason able time to present evidence against him.

...Guy R. Phelps, President of the Connective Mutual Life Insurance Company, died in Hartford yesterday. He has signed as President or Secretary 97,000 policies and paid \$8,000,000 in losses. He had his life insured for \$20,000, of which sum \$15,000 was in his own company, and the balance in the Mutual Benefit of New-Jersey. He was 67 years of age.

THE MASSACHUSETTS PROHIBITORY LAW. Boston, March 18 .- A mass meeting of the friends of the Probibitory Liquor Law was held in the Tremont Temple to-day, presided over by D. C. Eddy. Five or six hundred persons were present, including many prominent temperancemen. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted urging a redemactment of the old and resolutions adopted urging the of the resolutions. and resonations adopted urging a regenactment of the old law, prohibiting the sale of liquor. One of the resolutions sets forth that if the Republican party of Massachusetts shall seek to save its life by shirking its duty to this great cause it will lose it; but if it shall risk its life in the fear-less discharge of duty, it will ennoble and preserve it.

BONDS STOLEN.

ALBANY, March 18.—B. F. Schermerhorn of Schenectady reports the loss of \$4,000 in bonds, stolen from him by his nephew, Charles Springer, a week ago to-day. They are \$1,000 bonds, one of the Union Facific Railroad, and three of the Central Pacific Railroad, the latter numbered 2,265, 2,267, and 2,263.

BOYS AND GIRLS WANTED. To the Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging-House,

No. 49 Park-place, N. Y. Sir: I wish to know if you could send me four good boys, from 16 to 18. I will board and clothe them. I will give them a good common education for farmers. I will make first-class farmers of them, and at the age of 21 I will locate each of them on 40 acres of good land, and fix them for farming.

I would also take a girl of 15 or 15, give her the same home and advantages, with the same quantity of land when of age. Respectfully yours,

Col. Chas. L. Davis.

Prairieville, Mo., March 2, 1869. A company of boys will leave this city for the West about the end of the month.

REVOLT AT SING SING.

TWO OUTBREAKS OF CONVICTS-A KEEPER KILLED AND SEVEN CONVICTS WOUNDED. SING SING, March 18 .- This quiet little village has been in a fever of excitement all day long over two desperate and murderous revolts at Sing Sing Prison. The first one transpired between three and four o'clock this morning. At about that time Mr. Forrest one of the night keepers proceeded to the cells in one of the corridors where he released five convicts whose duty it was to proceed to the cook room to prepare breakfast for the inmates of the prison. As the convicts emerged from their cells Mr. Forrest passed to the office where he left the keys, and took another key which opened the When he reached the door of the latter place O'Niel, one of the convicts, remarked there was a 'stiff' in the chapel, meaning a corpse. The keeper and the convicts entered the chapel together, and after looking at the corpse Mr. Forrest was about to move on, when O'Niel put his arm around his neck, and another convict named Burns struck him a powerful blow in the stomach, rendering him insensible. They then gagged him and bound his hands and feet. While the gagging process was going on Mr. Forrest set his teeth, when Burns said: "Tommy, if you don't open your mouth, I'll cut you," at the same time showing a pecket-knife with a blade about four inches long. After Forrest was secured they stood him, opposite the guard-post, at a window, and then proceeded to the cook-room, where they found another keeper named Edward Craft, whom they also gagged and left lying on his face. He was found dead where they left him, having probably died from strangulation. Having freed themselves, the convicts, five in number, made good their escape. When Mr. Forrest was found his gag was removed, his arms and feet loosened, and he was found to be only slightly injured. To-day, while the "break" was being talked over, a messenger out of breath arrived at the main office, and in hurried words called for help, as there was another

and desperate "break" going on. This was about 1 p. m. At that hour, Jacob Schen, who was on guard-duty at the middle dock, observed three convicts approaching the guard house, one of them with his hand extended holding out a piece of white paper. The guard spoke to them and inquired what they wanted. One of the conviets said, " I want to show you my pass." Schen advanced without his musket, when the three convicts who ships are worked as an illustration of the principle of were employed in the shee shop drew out long shee cooperation in its simplest application. The idea emknives and immediately rushed upon the guard. The latter attempted to return for his musket, but was soon overpowered by the convicts, although he was assisted by another convict named John Perry. As soon as they had secured the guard, they made a rush for the guard house, and taking carbines and muskets therefrom, sollied forth towards the sloop Exchange of Newburgh, which vessel was then lying at the dock laden with lumber, having arrived there only about an hour previous. On the deck-load of lumber were the hands employed on the ressel, the captain, and one of the keepers of the prison. The three convicts, now joined by four others, and all being armed, ordered the keeper, captain, and all hands ashore. None of the latter being armed, they quietly walked ashore, when the convicts rushed on board and attempted to get the vessel under weigh. She was, however, securely anchored, which fact was unknown to them-They, however, cut the ropes. When the news of the second revolt having reached headquarters, a reinforcement of guards arrived. The convicts seeing the guards coming, commenced firing on them from the muskets and carbines they had selzed at the guard-house. The guards returned the fire rapidly, and altogether about twentyfive shots were fired, when the Captain of the Exchange, seeing that one of the convicts was out of ammunition, walked up and selzed the villain's musket and clubbed him down. At this juncture hundreds of men from Sing Sing llege, armed with almost every description of weapons,

the offense to Tammany Hall and Mayor Hall. The edu cation of youth is not too important, nor the cause of reigion too sacred, to be made to enter into the miserable trickery of a political organization in which the same men are alternately the tools and autocrats of each other.

The operative sections of the bill whereby this con spiracy is to be consummated, and the school fund, amounting to \$3,000,000 per annum, handed over to the Ring to be used by its members for party purposes instead

Amounting to \$3,000,000 per annum, handed over to the Ring to be used by its members for party purposes instead of legitimate objects, are as follows:

SECTION 1.—The terms of office of the present Commissioners of Common Schools of the City of New York shall terminate at the expiration of ten days from the passage of this set. At the next general election held in the City of New York shall be upon a separate general includes the City of New York shall be upon a separate general ticket; but only seven names shall be upon as one ticket, and any ticket having thereon mere than seven names for Commissioners of Common Schools shall not be counted. The seven persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected by the Board of County Covassers who shall canvass the votes; and all the provisions of low relating to the election of county officers in each county are hereby applied to the election of said Commissioners. On ore before the fourth Wednesday of December in each and every year tie Mayor of said city shall appoint as Commissioners of Common Schools as aforeadd the Schools next to the votes received by such sioners of Common Schools as foreadd the Schools next to the votes received by such sioners of Common Schools as foreadd their officers of the term of the Board of Commissioners having the return of the Board of Commissioners having the return of the Board of Commissioners and the section of the Schools next to the votes received by such sioners of Common Schools of the City of New-York. At this general elected at such election. City of New-York At this general election held every three years and perform all the daties of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Aster weeker Commissioners of Common Schools of the City of New-York At this general election held every three years have within five days from and after the passage of this set, and who shall possess all the powers, and daties as above provided.

Sect. 2. It shall he the dail of the Mayor of the Clity of New-York is place of the preced

Education can be displaced by 12 men appointed by the Mayor, it is fair to conclude that his friends can be elected at the next charter election under the manipulations of Tammany. Democrats, as these gentlemen are, they have never swerved from the path of duty at the bidding of the Ring, and as the corrupt politicians cannot get possession of the school fund in any other way, they have resolved to accomplish it by a coup a'stat in the Legislature. Not only have the members of the Board of Education given offense by being too faithful, but Mr. Education given offense by being too faithful, but Mr. Education given offense by being too faithful, but Mr. Education given offense by being too faithful, but Mr. Hitchman, who is engineering this objectionable measure in the Assembly, wanted the Clerkship to the Board, but received only five votes for that position. Smarting under defeat, he at once put himself to work to destroy those whom he could neither flatter nor control. The appointment of 2,600 teachers every year, together The appointment of 2,600 teachers every year, together with the assessments from their measure salaries for party with the assessments from their measure salaries for party with the assessments from their measure salaries for party with the assessments from their measure salaries for party with the assessments from their measure salaries for party with the assessments from their measure salaries for party with the assessments from their measure salaries for party with the assessments from their measures salaries for party with the assessments from their measures salaries for party with the assessments from their measures salaries for party with the assessments from their measures alaries for party with the assessments from their measures alaries for party with the assessments from their measures alaries for party with the assessments from their measures alaries for party with the assessments from their measures alaries for party with the assessments from their measures alaries for party with the assessments from their measures alaries for party with the assessments from their measures alaries for party with the assessments from the form the factor of the Conference Educational Society was held last even

and the annual distribution of \$5,000,000 being involved in it, the huge and hateful shark jumped far out of the water jo grasp it. That it might be swallowed the more easily, and everything be prepared for the feast on the day of the feasting, Mr. Controller Comoily, with the urbane and humanitarian disposition so characteristic of a Tammany politician came to the aid of his friends with his little share in the factics for the occasion. He refused to furnish the City Chamberlain with funds necessary to pay the teachers, nothwithstanding all the forms of the law had been complied with, and it was his duty to do it. Mr. Chamberlain Sweeny was of course outraged in those delicate sensibilities for which he is so famous, but he has not paid the teachers of this city since the first day of February, notwithstanding their salaries were due on the direct March. By this means it is expected that efficient teachers will be compelled to resign by the force of sheer starvation, and thus give place to barroom leafers and perhaps escaped convicts, after Tammany gets the control, under the operations of the proposed law.

Tammany is alway ready for a good thing, and in this instance has shown charleteristic readiness. But after all what is to be a good thing for Tammany is only an incidental in the splendid bill of fare with which the creature daily regales itself, and the great object of this conspiracy is to take the education of the youth practically from under the control of the Board and place it in the direction of the Roman Catholic clergy. The hospital and asylum schools of that Church are now supported by liberal appropriations from the school fund, and it is designed to extend these to the parish schools and to have at least one school sunexed to every church. Already nearly every Catholic church in the city has its parish school and all that is wa need is the public pure out of which to pay for supporting them. Mr. Senator Creamer, knowing this fact, introduced the Senate Committee on Education to the different p

## CO-OPERATION.

evening filled to its utmost capacity with mechanics,

LECTURE BY MR. GREELEY. Cooperative Hall in the Bowery was last

radesmen, and others, including several ladies, to hear a lecture on Cooperation from Horace Greeley. Mr. Greeley commenced his lecture by citing the familiar example of the partnership system upon which whate bodied in that arrangement had been developed of late years in a variety of forms, and to the principle of these the lecturer proceeded to direct the attention of his audience. He spoke, in the first place, of cooperative stores or groceries, explaining the way in which those might be established, and pointing out the advantages and benefits accruing from them to the associates in such undertakings. Everything, of course, would depend upon management. From lack of prudence and integrity in men who had been placed in charge of cooperative stores, there had been instances where complete failure had attended the experiment, but in all cases in which their management had been intrasted to men of business experience, of prudence, and of strict honesty, they had proved eminently successful. The great advantage of the well-conducted cooperative grocery to the associates was that articles of a superior quality could be obtained at a much lower cost than what inferior articles could be got for at the common grocery shops. Going into the wholesale market with cash, and purchasing in larger quantities than the retail grocer, the cooperative establishments could afford to soil better articles than the ordinary dealers, charging a profit of only 10 per cent where the latter charges 20 per cent. With good management, these establishments could turn over their entire capital once a month, and allowing 5 per-cent for all expenses of management, there would tennan upon the capital a clear profit of 50 per cent at the end of the year to each shareholder. If the principle of cooperation as applied to stores were not so generally applied in this country as claswhere, the reason, he thought, was to be found in the more easy circumstances of the laboring class in the United States as compared with the same class in Europe. But he did not see why this class here should not chain all they consume 20 per cent cheaper by cooperation, if only the right men were placed at the head of the establishments. The idea was and benefits accruing from them to the associates in seeing that one of the convicts was out of annuminion, walked up and selected within maked and eliabeded him down. At this juncture hundreds of men from sling sing witnes, armed with almost every description of wagnes, which was not chance for escape, quietly submitted to the situation. The result of the shoulding its a follows: James McCauley, ringleader, shot three times in the body, will probably die; Stephen Allen, shot also in the body, will probably die; Stephen Allen, shot also in the body, will probably die; Stephen Allen, and all miler, the times of the converted to the situation of the shoulding and miler, the times of the converted to the standard of the stabilishments. The sides was provided to the standard of the stabilishments. The sides was provided to the stabilishments. The sides was provided that provided that person have desired to the stabilishments. The sides was provided to the stabilishments. The sides was provided to the stabilishments. The stabilishment was provided to the stabilishments and the stabilishments and the stabilishments. The stabilishment was provided to the stabilishments. The stabilishment was provided to the stabilishments and the stabilishments of the stabilishments. The stabilishment was provided to the stabilishments and the stabilishments and the stabilishments and the stabilishments and the stabilishments of the stabilishments and the stabilishments and the stabilishments and the stabilishment principle. As an example of successful cooperation, Mr. Greeley here referred to the three cooperative molding establishments at Troy, in this State, which for several years past have been making stoves and other east-from ware at a theral profit to the workmen. He then turned to building associations, dwelling fercibly upon the grand central idea of such secieties, viz.; making every man who joined them the owner of a house. One man would get a house one week, another man would get his another week, and so on gradually, until each associate would, in a period of 15 years, become the owner of a house, purchased with mency he would have paid in rent if he had not bought it. In connection with this point, and in showing the benefits arising from investments in real estate in and about New-York, the lecturer related briefly the history of the Mount Vernon purchase about 15 years ago. That property was purchased by a number of mechanics in New-York subscribing a dollar and a half a week for that purpose. They paid \$75,000 for it, and the cost of each quarter-acre lot to the subscribers was \$75. At the present time, the poorest lot could not be purchased for \$1,000, and some of the lots were worth \$3,000, and as the place was growing rapidly the value of the property would continue to increase. In concluding the lecture, Mr. Greeley spoke upon the great value of Building Societies, from the efficacy in teaching men the habits of economy and thrift, and of the value of industrial co-operation in enabling labor to employ itself, direct itself, and pay itself. At the close of the lecture a few remarks were made by Mr. Pearsail and the Chairman of the meeting, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Greeley was carried by acclamation.

NEWARK M. E. CONFERENCE.

The Newark Conference of the M. E. Church met in the Contral Church yesterday morning and resumed business. Communications from the New-England Central and Western Committees, asking England Central and Western Committees, asking the cooperation of the Conference in an effort to secure iny delegation were received and referred to she Commit-tee appointed to consider that subject. An able and in-teresting address was made by the Rev. Mr. Bochm to the members of the Conference who are candidates for sedimation as deacons. When the collections for the ben-efit of aged ministers and widows and orphans of de-cased members were taken, the amount contributed was coased members were taken, the amount contributed was \$5,000. The Rev. Dr. Dashiel, President of Dickinson \$5,000. The addressed the Conference in behalf of 46,000. The Rev. Dr. Dashiel, President of Dickinson College, Penn., addressed the Colference in behalf of that institution, his remarks being received with applause. The transfer of the Rev. Dr. John McClintock, President of the Drew Theological Seminary, from the New-York to the Newark Conference was announced, and gave great satisfaction to the members. The anniversary of the Conference Educational Society was held last evening in the Union-st. Church. Addresses were made by the Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D., and the Rev Dr. George Peck.

to be taken away by any corporation. A resolution was offered by Mr. James M. Boiter seiting forth that whofeas, there was on the mountain, near Westfield, a lake nearly two miles in length, filled with pure mountain and spring water, sufficient to put water in every house and a fountain in every garden. They would not be deprived of the water under any circumstances, and must receive supple compensation for extending to any corporation the privilege of using the same. A communication from Fred Knowlind, equ., was read by the Secretary, in which he stated that Elizabeth had appointed a Committee to confer with the efficient of Westfield in regard to the right of water, and that if Westfield would withdraw all opposition, Elizabeth will agree to lay a 24-inch pipe via Westfield to Elizabeth, and would allow Westfield to have a 12-inch connection. According to estimates unde, this would save Westfield \$15,000. A committee of three was appointed to confer with the Elizabeth authorities. It was also resolved to light the streets with the improved New-York kerosene lamps. A nostion was adopted reducing the number of road districts to five, and increasing the road appropriations. A committee consisting of A. A. Drake, S. S. Mapes, and — Buramith, were appointed to orannize a Town Improvement Association. The Legislature have appointed seven Commissioners, and appropriated \$15,000 to build a new school-house. The railroad company will have a new depot completed by May 1.

FRESH TEXAS BEEF FOR NEW-YORK.

Lying in the East River, at the foot of

Nineteenth-st., is the steamship William Taber, fitted up under the superintendence of Prof. Lowe for the purpose of transporting to this market the carcasses of beef cattle from Toxas, where beef is comparatively worthless. The gentlemen who have taken the enterprise in hand have incorporated the melves into what is called "The Refrigerating Steamship Company," with a capital of \$500,000. The Taber is a vessel of about 900 tuns measurement, and is so arranged that she will carry 400 tuns of carcasses in such a manner as to allow a free circulation of air around each carcass. The entire hold of the ship is lined with a non-conducting feir, two houses in thickness, and when the proper machinery is in working order, the ship's hold can be cooled in an hour and a haif. The extreme degree of cold is produced by a pressure npon carbonic acid gas, condensing it to a liquified form, and then allowing it to revaporize. This process produced so intense a degree of cold that personal contact with the fee or machinery will produce blisters on the flesh similar to those raised by burns. As a matter of course this temperature is altogether unnecessary for the preservation of meat, and would in fact be useless, and it was only produced as an experiment. The refrigerator on board has a capacity of soo is at a time, and ice was made and the ship cooled yesterday morning in one hour and a half. The air in the ship was reduced to a temperature of 26° above zero. The air, as it came from the supply-pipe by which the cold air was thrown into the hold, indicated a temperature of 18° below zero. The temperature can be reduced to from 18 to 20° below zero, but it is undesirable to freeze the meat, and the object is to keep it in an atmosphere where vaporization almost ceases, and where it is dry and cold. The Taber will sail for Texas on or about the 1st of April, in command of Capt. Bulger. Prof. Lowe and other scientific gentlemen will accompany here on her first voyinge. The Company has an agent in Texas who will provide the cattle, and their arrangements are such that they will be enabl under the superintendence of Prof. Lowe for the purpose of transporting to this market the carcasses of beef cattle

DINNER TO CAPT. DUCHESNE AND THE OFFICERS OF THE PEREIRE.

The elite of the French residents of New-York, under the auspices of the "Cercle Francais de 1 Harmonic," gave a dinner at Delmonico's, Fifth-ave, to Capt. Ducheane and the officers of the Pereire in commemoration of their gallant conduct during the recent heavy storm which they encountered on their last voyage out from Brest. The company present included some of the most distinguished Frenchmen in New-York, in addition to the majority of the "Cercle." The bill of fare was very choice, and most admirably served. The first toast, proposed by M. Chainar, was the health of Capt. Duchesne, and was responded to by the gallant captain in an appropriate speech. Several gentlemen followed, with speeches appropriate to the cocasion, among the most prominent of whom were M. M. Sanders Schab of The Times, Mer. Canucho of the Crowstan, Mr. King, and others. Mutual compliments were exchanged between the mombers of the foreign and the American press, and the toast to the Cercle Francais dell'Harmonielwas responded to by M. Fromenthal, the Secretary of the Club. The affair passed off in the most satisfactory manner to all present, and was kept up and enjoyed until a late hour. Many of the guests present had crossed with Capt. Ducheane, and all united in complimenting him upon his able seamanship and his affability upon every occasion. Harmonie." gave a dinner at Delmonico's, Fifth-ave., to

The Rev. Jas. M. Simms, one of the expelled ments and a brother of the famous fugitive slave Simms, will lecture on "Affairs in Georgia" before the Anti-Slavery Society this evening at

famous fugitive slave Simms, will lecture on "Affairs in Georgia" before the Anti-Shavery Society this evening at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24.

The entertainment in sid of the Junta Patriotica de Cubanas, to be given at Irving Hail to-morrow evening, comprises a lecture by De Cordova, and a vecal and instrumental concert.

"Arctic Life and Scenery" will form the subject of a lecture time evening by Isaac I. Hayes, M. D., the Arctic explorer, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 Fifth-ave.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. L .- There is an asylum for inebriates at Binghamton, in this State.

A Constant Reader. The Llane Estavado, or Staked Plain of New-Mexico and Texas, was so called by the early Spanish settlers because they were obliged to erect stakes to indicate the route across it, the region being destitute of trees or other natural land-marks.

W. C. H.—The seven wonders of the world were the Pyramids of Egypt, the Hanging Gardens of Semiramis at Babylon, the temple of Diana at

Semiramis at Babylou, the temple of Diana at Ephesus, the statue of Jupiter at Athens by Phidias, the Mausoleum of Halicamassus, the Colossus of Rhodes, and the Pharos of Alexandria.

Barrow.—You will find all the information you need on the subject of Turner's "Liber Studiorum" in Lowndes's "Bibliographer's Manual." We do not the subject of the work for sale in this city. Lowndes's "Bibliographer's Manual." We do not know of any copy of the work for sale in this city. Inquire of J. W. Luyster, No. 138 Fulton-st.; J. Sabiu & Sons, No. 84 Nassan-st.; and J. W. Bouton, No. 416 Broome-st. The book is now exceedingly rare, and no copies are worth buying except of the original edition.

Ex-Postmaster-General Randall is at the Astor Lieutenant-Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Forsyth of

ris Staff, are expected in this city to-day.

The Union Republican Association of the Xth

Askerably District met last evening, and passed a resolu-tion recommending the appointment of Stephen H. Knapp as Collector of the VIIth District.

Knapp as Collector of the VIIth District.

Henry Preuze, a German peddler, aged 18 years, residing corner of Forty-second-st, and Bightmare, was assaulted and robbed of his pack at Pollock's Hotel, at Weekhawken, yesterday, by a rough named William Attkens. Mr. Preuze, on arriving in this city, was taken by an officer to the Jews' Hospital.

At 11 o'clock hast evening a fire occurred at No. 310 Greenwichest, originating on the second flow.

At 11 o clock has evening a life occurred at No. 310 Greenwich-st, originating on the second floor, occupied by M. Goldstein as a clear manufactory; loss, \$400. The first floor, occupied by C. Eilert as a liquor store, was damaged to the extent of \$330; insured for \$1.500. The building is owned by C. Grube, and is damaged to the extent of \$200. Mr. Isaac Duryee, an old member of the 7th

Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will open a new Velocipede School, at Nos. 226 and 228 Sixthat, this evening. A feature of the hall is an improved floor on which the velocipede does not slip or slide, making the riding safe. The floor is made of blocks placed endways and tongue-grooved; it will not bure nor will water punctrate it.

Mrs. Magdalena Phillips, who died on Tuesday last, is approsed to have been a victim to a oriminal day last, is supposed to have been a victim to a crimina effort on the part of Dr. Gabriel Wolf, living in Tenthest. effort on the part of Dr. Gabriel Welf, living in Tenth-st, to produce an abortion. Suspicious circumstances connected with the treatment by Dr. Welf, led to a post-mortem examination by Drs. Beach and Terry. They found an imperforate uterus, and evidences of peritonitis. An order for the arrest of Wolf has been placed in the hands of Capt. Mount of the Seventeenth Precinct.

An order for the arrest of Wolf has been placed in the hands of Capt. Mount of the Seventeenth Precinct.

No new deaths of the passengers of the fever ship James Foster have occurred since Wednesday morning, though one of the patients named William Guy is not expected to recover. The funeral of Capt. Anderson takes place to morrow. His brother, the first mate, lies in a dangerous condition. The adjourned examination into the charges preferred against the officers takes place on Wednesday next at noon. The woman Cassidy, who was maltreated during the voyage, was obliged to proceed to her destination, but she had made a formal complaint to Mr. Casserly, the Superintendent of Castle Garden, which will be submitted to the Committee of Inquiry at their next sitting.

Ex-Gov. Cony of Maine; Col. Ermson of the British Army; Dr. Czapkay, U. S. Consul at Bucharest; Commodore Perfer, U. S. Navy, and the Hon. Exa Cornell, Ithaca, are at the Astor House. Ex-Gov. Patton of Alabama, and Erastus Collins, Hartford, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Robert McKliben, U. S. Army, is at the Motropolitan Hotel, Prof. Guyot of Princeton College is at the St. Denis Hotel. M. Boris Danzas of the Russian Legation, is at the Clarendon Hotel. The Hon. D. C. Littlejohn of Buffalo; Capts. Ness and Rumsey of the British Army, and T. H. Canfield, Vermont, are at the Fifth-ave. Hotel. The Hon. Z. Allen, Providence; Capt. Baldwin, Baltimore, and R. W. Shepherd, Montreal are at the Brevoort House.

Coroner Rollins was yesterday called to take

Coroner Rollins was yesterday called to take the ante-mortem statement of Charles Horning, a German tailor, so years old, living at No. 122 Essex st., who is lying in a critical condition, from injuries received some time ago. He was engaged in selling sewing machines, when, a dispute arising between him and the owner of the machines, in which Horning was badly beaten on the head, and received some severe contusions on other parts of the bedy. At the time no serious results were apprehended, and no arrest was made, nor was any search made for the assailant. A change for the worso taking place in Horning, and his physician being of the opinion that his injuries may result fatally, the police are now in active pursuit of the assailant, and as they have an accurate discription of his person the arrest cannot long be delayed. Coroner Rollins was yesterday called to take

THE STATE OF TRADE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SAN PRANCISCO, March 18.—Flour is piquiet at \$4.6250\$5 50.
Wheat, \$1.450\$\$\display\$ is 25. Legal Tenders, 77\$.
Naw-Orleans, March 18.—Cutton market drooping Middlings, 77\$
@Zile. sales, 2.600 bales; receipts, 1.605 bales, cloid, 131\$. Exchange
Sterling, 142\$; Commercial, islighted; New-York sight, \$ per cent
premium. Sugar Sem; Common, Fig.; Prime, 14\$c. Molasses from
soad mechanical. and unchanged.

and unchanged.

N. C., March 18.—Spirits Turpantine sctire, with an advancing tendency; sales at 470-60. Rosin in better domaid at \$1.700

\$3 75. Conde Torocciine elendy at \$1 65 252 89. Tar steady at \$2 6. Cotten quiet; Midlings, 26c. Hashton's (F. V.) Con Liver Off is superior to the BEST. No. 10 Aster House, car. Barclay-st.

Decision by Secretary Flab.

"New Youx, May 22, 1067.

J. D. Wast E Co. No. 40 Conflapitish: The Duar Watt. Practical of your marry Foods years ago, has been in estimated see, and has given entire satisfaction. It has answered to all that was promised for it. the quantity of internal matter of other apalign, is more entered, the libertons, and is a specific for hidney, serofilous, catanesses, rise and tillious completing. Seeds by all druggists. Try it and to con

DIED.

BURLING -At New Rochelie, on Fourth Day, Ad month. Bith, 1800, Hannah Burling, widow of Berjanan F. Burling, in the Toffsycar of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to assend the faceral from her late residence, on Seventh Bay, the N the last, as it o'check in it. Carriages will be at the Dupot-to meet the 9 viscal transfrom Twenty-seventh-st.

CHURCH -On Thurstay, March 10, William Thomas Church, in the Set year of the age.

year of all age.
The french of the family and the members of Alidov-Ledge of F and A.
M., are requested to stiend the fourers at this take residence, 200. 24
Letoyat, on Sunday, the 21st just, at 14 o'clock.

HBBRAS OF Thursday, March III, at the residence of her son, 9. W. Dibble, No. 31 West, Thirty-first st., Nama, reliet of the late landard Dibble, M. D., of Replaced, N. N., and 78 years. The remains will be taken to Riga, N. S., for informed.

Her remains will be faxen to Riga, S. F., for intermode.

EMYSKI—On Thursday evening, March 18, George W., only see of
Edicatella P. and the late George W. Kwing, in the 19th pear of life
fax.

REMPSTEAD—At Morrisania, on Wednesday, March 17, Mrs. Eliphales
Hempstead, in the Gist year of her age.

Notice of the functal in Saturday's paper.

Notice of the fourral in Saturday's paler.

LYON—On Thurslay morning, March 18, 1869, Elizabeth, relief of James H. Lyon, aged 32 rears and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her fourral from her late residence with her son, Wm. P. Lyon, No. 41.

West Forty-seventh-st, on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment by the Hudson River Railroad 12 train.

Like 1934 V—10 Brookivs, on Toesday evening, the 16th inst., Hamsh, relief of the late William Linday, in the 15th rear of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her functed on Friday, the 19th inst. at 3 o'clock p. m., from No. 104 Concords.

MAXWELL—On EWGROSSIAN SATURDAY SATURDAY SATURDAY SATURDAY.

MAXWELL.—On SWednesday, March 17, Ann Eliza Browne, wife of Wm. H. Maxwell, M. D., No. 4: East Treelfthest. The relatives and frends are invited to the funeral at the Church of the Maccanion, Fifth-aya, and Tenth-at, on Saturday, the 20th inst, at 12 o'clock.

o'clock.

8ANDAYER—On Thursday, March 18, Caroline A., danghter of John and Mary Ano Sandaver, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are levited to attend her funeral at Seventh-st, M. R. Church, between Second and Third-aven, on Saturday, the 20th inst, at 15 o'clock p. m.

8MITH—On Thursday, the 18th inst, Jer. T. Smith, jr., only son of Margaret K. and Jer. T. Smith, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 20 West Forty-third-st, on Saturday, the 20th inst, at 2 o clock.

BALLOW, RAMUEL B., Christ Church, Bedford-are, Brooklya.
BISHOP, PHGERR MILLER, No. 255 Camberland-sk, Brooklya.
CASSIDY, MARY, No. 181 Varick-st,
KEENAN, ANSK, corner Warren and Nevins-sta, Brooklya.
LINDSAY, HANNAH, No. 104 Concord-st, Brooklya.
LINDSAY, HANNAH, No. 104 Concord-st, Brooklya.
MARTIN, MARY R., St. James's Cathedra), Jay-st, Brooklya.
KORCOTT, NARAH, No. 642 Greenwich-st.
O'BRIEN, BRIDGET SAMON, No. 496 Tenth-ave.

Special Motices.

Dr. Schenck on Dyspepsia.

SYMPTOMS OF DYSPECSIA.—A sense of fullness, tightness, and weight in the stomach, together with flatulency, acidity, sour, offensive belching of wind, water brash and vomiting, and a great deal of what a person calls an all-gone feeling at the pit of the stomach; frequently there is also a palpitation of the heart, which physicians mistake for there is also a palpitation of the heart, which physicians initiate me heart disease; and when the atomach is in this condition it is coated with a muons or alime. The rough, fibrous portions of the stomach similar to what we see in tripe, is what throws out the gastric juice; and when the stomach gets a thick coat of alime on it, if prevents the gastric juice from flowing, and digestion ceases. SCHEECE'S SEAWERD TONIO dissolves this muons or slime, and restores the stomach to its natural

morbid matter. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption are caused from this diseased state of the atomsch. The liver becoming torpid, it ceases to throw out bile, and in a short time the whole system is decaused. The mucus membrane of the bronchial tubes sympathizes with the other organs, and, before the patient is aware of it, he or she has bronchial or

atmonary consumption.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP cannot act freely through the blood when the system is in this locked up condition, without the aid to the Seaweed Toule and Mandrake Pills. The liver has all the reness blood to strain, and when is gets in a morbid condition blood and bile run through the system mixed, and the whole body becomes \_so low and the through the system maked, and the whole host percentage as a set blood to thick it can hardly sun through the views. In a majority of cases bemorrhages occur from this condition of the blood. The Mandrake Pilla act on the liver similar to calentel, or they do what that does —it unlocks the gall-bladder, starts the bile, and the blood begins to circular to the case of the case culate saturally through the veins, and the hemorrhage ceases. If, when persons are attacked with hemorrhage, they would first take a good purgative, something that would act on the liver, they would soon be relieved from bleeding from the lungs; and it is the only way, for astriagents are temporary, and irritate the broughtal tubes, and lay the groun

work for consumption.

Dr. SCHENCK will be professionally at No. 32 Bend-st. New-York, sa TURSDAY, March 23. He gives advice free, but for a thorough exami-nation of the lungs with his Respirometer, the price is \$5. Office bours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Price of the Pulmonic Syrop and Seaweed Toute, each \$1 50 per bottle,

r \$7.50 the half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25c. per box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms. Also, for sale by all druggists and dealers. Sold also, wholesale and retail, by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 21 Park row,

Fowler's Adding Blacking.

PRICE 45.

32,846 SOLD TO JANUARY 1, 1869. ALL SKEPTICS INVITED TO SEE IT. RIGHTS FOR SALR.

G. B. FOWLER, No. 27 Park-row,
Room No. 72, New-Tork.

Twentieth Assembly District Union Republican Association.—The regular monthly meeting will be held at Resignariera Dispolacier's, No. 602 Third-ave. THIS BYENING at 7.25 o clock.

Wassa W. Celvers, Secretaries.

The Hine. Immes M. Simms of Savancas, Ga., one of the est pelled colored members of the Georgia Legislature, a Baptist clargyman, and a brother of Thomas Simms, returned as a Fugitive siare from Boston, will, by invitation of the American Anti-Siavary Society, deliver, associates at the Cooper Institute (Room No. 24). Tilis (Friday) ByEN.

ING. March 19, at 8 o'clock, giving an account of "Affairs in Georgia, and of the Condition and Necto of the Colored People." These as of astemission, to be had at the door, 25 cents.

Asbury

LIPE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 231 Broadway, corner Reade-at. N. T.

The Asbury Company commenced business in April last, incuting with
most supprecedented success, and have already issued over 1,190 polialmost moprocedented acresse, and have already issued over 1,190 poli-cies insuring \$4,500,000.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFRITABLE—standing good for a certain amount for the full term without schange or conditions—an advantage offered by no other Company in the State.

DIVIDENDS on the popular "Partnership Plan," introduced by this

DIVIDENDS on the popular "Partnership Pina," introduced by the Company, Opinion of the Hon. WM. BARNES, Superintendant of N. Y. Stafe Ins. Day't.—"Your plan of making dividends according to the capital-few net value) which each partner has in the Company, is entitled to mach credit for its justice and simplicity, and probably hits upon the principle which a Court would adopt in distributing the assets of a mutual Company in studing up its affairs through Receivership or otherwise."

[G. Killory, Vice-Pres, and Sec'y.

K. McChintons, Actorey.

A few good salicitors system.

A few good solicitors wented

Patents. - MUNN & Co., No. 27 Pork-row, N. Y., Agents for obtaining AMERICAN and BUROPEAN PATENTS. Twenty-five years' experience.
Pamphiles of Law and information free. Patent

SPIRAL SPRING BUTTS,

SPIRAL SPRING BUTTS,
Adopted by the United States Government on all Public Boildings, used,
on all of the principal Rotels, Banks, Stores, and Colleges throughout
the country. They are well adapted for doors of any description, whether
on steambosts, railroad cars, officer, or dwelling bouses. All flext-class
architects resonanced them. For sale by Hardware Dealers generally.

J. RUSSELL & Co., Manufecturer's Agents,
No. 53 Beekman-4t., Now-York.

Post-Office Notice.—The mails for Burope, for the week ending
March 20, will be dispatched from this office as follows, viz.; on TUSSDAY, at 12 m., and at the Stations as follows: A and B., 11:44; C and O.
11:39; D and E., 11:15; Y and G. 19:50 a. m. On WEDNESDAY, at 12 m., and at the Stations on TUSSDAY NIGHT, as follows: A and B.
9; C and O., 8:40; D and E., 8:30; P and G. 3 p. m. On THURSDAY, at 2 m., and at the Stations as follows: A and B., 11:15; C and O., 8:40; D and E., 8:30; P. and G. 3 p. m. And on SATUUDAY, at 3 a. m.,

The Hydraulic Clothes Washer.

Will do your washing theroughly.

WITHOUT BOILING, OR RUBBING.

tion Lighting!—"OFFICE MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT CO., NEW-YORK, March 16.—This Company have purchased from Mr. £ W. Bartlett of No. 509 Broadway the right to use is our district his patent improved Torch and Key, for lighting and extinguishing attreet lamps."

GHARLES ROOME, President, JOHN P. HENRY'S, No. 31 PARK-ROW, 10 Cases LUBLY'S ASSOCITED PERFUMES, gamine.

JUSE RECEIVED BY
JOHN P. HENRY'S, No. 21 PARK-ROW,
10 Cases EUBIN'S ASSORTED PERFUMES, guaine.
20 Cases GERMANGCOLGONES, genuine.
10 Cases GOLDRAI'S AND VIOLET'S GOODS.
5 Cases FINAUD'S AND RIMMEL'S PERFUMES.
10 Cases LOW'S B. W. SOAPS.
20 Cases URSINA AND ARCTUNINE.
20 Cases VORSURG'S ASSORTED PERFUMES AND POMADES,
Full assortment FANCY GOODS, BRUSHES, COMBN, SOAPS,
HAIR OILS, COSMETIQUE, &c. &c.
12 Will remove lat of May to extensive premises, No. 8 COLLEGE,
PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Round's liss.

PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Houndle IIs

PURIFIES THE BLOOD, and CURES SCROFULA and all Chronia
Diseases of the Blood, Liver, and Kidneys. Recommended by the Meeical Faculty and many thousands of our bost citizens. For testimonials
of remarkable cures, see "Rosalaits Aimanse" for this year.

Prepared only by Dr. J. LAWRENCE & Co., No. 61 Exchangeplace, Baltimore, Md. For sale by

JOHN F. HENRY,

No. 21 Park-row, Now-York.

For Illinois and Missouri Trade.

For Illinois and Missonari Trade.

ADVERTISE IN THE QUINCY WHIG,

BALLHAGHE & PHILLIPS, Publishers.

Under its new management, the circulation of THE QUINCY WHIG.

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